Numb. 12195

The London Gazette

Published by Authority.

From Saturday June 2, to Tuesday June 5, 1781.

Whitehall, June 4, 1781.

THIS Morning Captain Brodrick, Aid de Camp to Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, arrived from Charles-Town, South Carolina, with Diſpatches from his Lordſhip, and Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour, to the Right Honorable Lord George Germain, One of Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following are Copies and Extracts:

Guildford, March 17, 1781.

MY LORD,

HAVING Occaſion to diſpatch my Aid de Camp, Captain Brodrick, with the Particulars of the Action of the 15th, in Compliance with general Directions from Sir Henry Clinton, I ſhall embrace the Opportunity to give your Lordſhip an Account of the Operations of the Troops under my Command, previous to that Event, and of thoſe ſubſequent, until the Departure of Captain Brodrick.

My Plan for the Winter's Campaign was to penetrate into North Carolina, leaving South Carolina in Security againſt any probable Attack in my Abſence.

Lord Rawdon, with a conſiderable Body of Troops, had Charge of the defenſive, and I proceeded about the Middle of January upon the offenſive Operations. I decided to march by the Upper, in Preference to the Lower Roads, leading into North Carolina, becauſe Fords being frequent above the Forks of the Rivers, my Paſſage there could not eaſily be obſtructed; and General Greene having taken Poſt on the Pedee, and there being few Fords in any of the great Rivers of this Country below their Forks, eſpecially in Winter, I apprehended being much delayed, if not entirely prevented from penetrating by the latter Route. I was the more induced to prefer this Route, as I hoped in my Way to be able to deſtroy or drive out of South Carolina the Corps of the Enemy commanded by General Morgan, which threatened our valuable Diſtrict of Ninety-ſix; and I likewiſe hoped by rapid Marches to be between General Greene and Virginia, and by that Means force him to fight, without receiving any Reinforcement from that Province, or, failing of that, to oblige him to quit North Carolina with Precipitation, and thereby encourage our Friends to make good their Promiſes of a general Riſing, to aſſiſt me in Re-eſtabliſhing His Majeſty's Government.

The unfortunate Affair of the 17th of January was a very unexpected and ſevere Blow; however, being thoroughly ſenſible that defenſive Meaſures would be certain Ruin to the Affairs of Britain in the Southern Colonies, this Event did not deter me from proſecuting the original Plan.

That General Greene might be uncertain of my intended Route as long as poſſible, I had left General Leſlie at Campden, until I was ready to move from Wynneſborough, and he was now within a March of me. I employed the 18th in forming a Junction with him, and in collecting the Remains of Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton's Corps; after which great Exertions were made by Part of the Army, without Baggage, to retake our Priſoners, and to intercept General Morgan's Corps, on it's Retreat to the Catawba; but the Celerity of their Movements, and the Swelling of the numberleſs Creeks in our Way, rendered all our Efforts fruitleſs. I therefore aſſembled the Army on the 25th at Ramſoure's Mill, on the South Fork of the Catawba; and as the Loſs of my Light Troops could only be remedied by the Activity of the whole Corps, I employed a Halt of Two Days in collecting ſome Flour, and in deſtroying ſuperfluous Baggage, and all my Waggons, except thoſe loaded with Hoſpital Stores, Salt and Ammunition, and Four reſerved empty in Readineſs for Sick or Wounded. In this Meaſure, though at the Expence of a great deal of Officers Baggage, and of all Proſpect in Future of Rum, and even a regular Supply of Proviſions to the Soldiers, I muſt, in Juſtice to this Army, ſay, that there was the moſt general and chearful Acquieſcence.

In the mean Time the Rains had rendered the North Catawba impaſſable, and General Morgan's Corps, the Militia of the Rebellious Counties of Rowan and Mecklenburgh under General Davidſon, or the Gang of Plunderers uſually under the Command of General Sumpter, not then recovered from his Wounds, had occupied all the Fords in a Space of more than Forty Miles upwards from the Fork. I approached the River, during its Height, by ſhort Marches, ſo as to give the Enemy equal Apprehenſions for ſeveral Fords; and, after having procured the beſt Information in my Power, I reſolved to attempt the Paſſage at a private Ford (then ſlightly guarded) near M'Cowan's Ford, on the Morning of the 1ſt of February.

Lieutenant-Colonel Webſter was detached with Part of the Army, and all the Baggage, to Beattie's Ford, Six Miles above M'Cowan's, where General Davidſon was ſuppoſed to be poſted with 500 Militia, and was directed to make every poſſible Demonſtration, by cannonading and otherwiſe, of an Intention to force a Paſſage there; and I marched at One in the Morning, with the Brigade of Guards, Regiment of Boſe, 23d Regiment, Two Hundred Cavalry, and Two Three-pounders, to the Ford fixed upon for the real Attempt. The Morning being very dark and rainy, and Part of our Way through a Wood, where there was no Road, One of the Three-pounders, in Front of the 23d Regiment and the Cavalry, overſet in a Swamp, and occaſioned thoſe Corps to loſe the Line of March; and ſome of the Artillery Men belonging to the other Gun (One of whom had the Match) having ſtopped to aſſiſt, were likewiſe left behind. The Head of the Column, in the mean while, arrived at the Bank of the River, and Day began to break. I could make no Uſe of the Gun that was up, and it was evident, from the Number of Fires on the other Side, that the Oppoſition would be greater than I had expected. However, as I knew that the Rain then falling would ſoon render the River again impaſſable, and I had received Information the Evening before, that General Greene had arrived in General Morgan's Camp, and that his Army was marching after him with the greateſt Expedition, I determined not to deſiſt from the Attempt; and therefore, full of Confidence in the Zeal and Gallantry of Brigadier General O'Hara, and of the Brigade of Guards under his Command, I ordered them to march on; but, to prevent Confuſion, not to fire until they gained the oppoſite Bank. Their Behaviour juſtified my high Opinion of them; for a conſtant Fire from the Enemy, in a Ford upwards of 500 Yards wide, in many Places up to their Middle, with a rocky Bottom and ſtrong Current, made no Impreſſion on their cool and determined Valour, nor checked their Paſſage. The Light Infantry, landing firſt, immediately formed, and, in a few Minutes, killed or diſperſed every Thing that appeared before them, the Reſt of the Troops forming and advancing in Succeſſion. We now learned, that we had been oppoſed by about

300

300 Militia, that had taken Poſt there, only the Evening before, under the Command of General Davidſon. Their General, and Two or Three other Officers, were among the killed; the Number of wounded was uncertain, and a few were taken Priſoners. On our Side Lieutenant-Colonel Hall and Three Men were killed, and Thirty-ſix wounded, all of the Light Infantry and Grenadiers of the Guards. By this Time the Rear of the Column had joined, and the whole having paſſed with the greateſt Diſpatch, I detached Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, with the Cavalry and 23d Regiment, to purſue the routed Militia; a few were ſoon killed or taken, and Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton having learned, 3 or 400 of the neighbouring Militia were to aſſemble that Day at Tarrank's Houſe, about 10 Miles from the Ford, leaving his Infantry, he went on with the Cavalry, and finding the Militia as expected, he, with excellent Conduct and great Spirit, attacked them inſtantly, and totally routed them, with little Loſs on his Side, and on their's between 40 and 50 killed, wounded or Priſoners. This Stroke, with our Paſſage of the Ford, ſo effectually diſpirited the Militia, that we met with no further Oppoſition on our March to the Yadkin, through one of the moſt Rebellious Tracts in America.

During this Time, the Rebels having quitted Beattie's Ford, Lieutenant-Colonel Webſter was paſſing his Detachment and the Baggage of the Army: This had become tedious and difficult by the Continuance of the Rain and the Swelling of the River; but all joined us ſoon after Dark, about Six Miles from Beattie's Ford. The other Fords were likewiſe abandoned by the Enemy. The greateſt Part of the Militia diſperſed; and General Morgan with his Corps marched all that Aftern on, and the following Night, towards Saliſbury. We purſued next Morning, in Hopes to intercept him between the Rivers, and after ſtruggling with many Difficulties, ariſing from ſwelled Creeks and bad Roads, the Guards came up with his Rear, in the Evening of the 3d, routed it, and took a few Waggons, at the Trading Ford of the Yadkin. He had paſſed the Body of his Infantry in Flats, and his Cavalry and Waggons by the Ford, during that Day and the preceding Night; but at the Time of our Arrival the Boats were ſecured on the other Side, and the Ford had become impaſſable. The River continuing to riſe, and the Weather appearing unſettled, I determined to march to the Upper Fords, after procuring a ſmall Supply of Proviſions at Saliſbury. This, and the Height of the Creeks in our Way, detained me Two Days; and in that Time Morgan having quitted the Banks of the River, I had Information from our Friends, who croſſed in Canoes, that General Greene's Army was marching with the utmoſt Diſpatch to form a Junction with him at Guildford. Not having had Time to collect the North Carolina Militia, and having received no Reinforcement from Virginia, I concluded that he would do every Thing in his Power to avoid an Action on the South Side of the Dan; and it being my Intereſt to force him to fight, I made great Expedition, and got between him and the Upper Fords; and being aſſured that the Lower Fords are ſeldom practicable in Winter, and that he could not collect many Flats at any of the Ferries, I was in great Hopes that he would not eſcape me without receiving a Blow.

Nothing could exceed the Patience and Alacrity of the Officers and Soldiers, under every Species of Hardſhip and Fatigue, in endeavouring to overtake him; but our Intelligence upon this Occaſion was exceedingly defective, which with heavy Rains, bad Roads, and the Paſſage of many deep Creeks, and Bridges deſtroyed by the Enemy's Light Troops, rendered all our Exertions vain; for, upon our Arrival at Boyd's Ferry, on the 15th, we learned that his Rear Guard had got over the Night before, his Baggage and Main Body having paſſed the preceding Day, at that and a neighbouring Ferry, where more Flats had been collected than had been repreſented to me as poſſible. My Force being ill ſuited to enter by that Quarter ſo powerful a Province as Virginia, and North Carolina being in the utmoſt Confuſion, after giving the Troops a Halt of One Day, I proceeded by eaſy Marches to Hillſborough, where I erected the King's Standard, and invited, by Proclamation, all loyal Subjects to repair to it, and to ſtand forth and take an active Part in aſſiſting me to reſtore Order and Conſtitutional Government. As a conſiderable Body of Friends were ſaid to reſide between the Haw and Deep Rivers, I detached Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton on the 23d, with the Cavalry and a ſmall Body of Infantry, to prevent their being interrupted in aſſembling. Unluckily a Detachment of the Rebel Light Troops had croſſed the ſame Day, and by Accident fell in with about Two Hundred of our Friends, under Colonel Pyle, on their Way to Hillſborough, who, miſtaking the Rebels for Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton's Corps, allowed themſelves to be ſurrounded, and a Number of them were moſt inhumanly butchered, when begging for Quarter, without making the leaſt Reſiſtance. The ſame Day I had certain Intelligence that General Greene, having been reinforced, had recroſſed the Dan, which rendering it imprudent to ſeparate my Corps, occaſioned the Recall of Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton's Detachment; and Forage and Proviſions being ſcarce in the Neighbourhood of Hillſborough, as well as the Poſition too diſtant (upon the Approach of the Rebel Army) for the Protection of the Body of our Friends, I judged it expedient to croſs the Haw, and encamped near Allamance Creek, detaching Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton, with the Cavalry, Light Company of the Guards, and 150 Men of Lieutenant-Colonel Webſter's Brigade, a few Miles from me on the Road to Deep River, more effectually to cover the Country.

General Greene's Light Troops ſoon made their Appearance; and on the 2d a Patrole having reported, that they had ſeen both Cavalry and Infantry near to his Poſt, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton to move forward, with proper Precautions, and endeavour to diſcover the Deſigns of the Enemy. He had not advanced far, when he fell in with a conſiderable Corps, which he immediately attacked and routed; but being ignorant of their Force, and whether they were ſupported, with great Prudence deſiſted from Purſuit: He ſoon learned from Priſoners that thoſe he had beat were Lee's Legion, 3 or 400 back Mountain Men under Colonel Preſton, with a Number of Militia; and that General Greene, with Part of his Army, was not far diſtant. Our Situation for the former few Days had been amongſt timid Friends, and adjoining to inveterate Rebels: Between them, I had been totally deſtitute of Information, which loſt me a very favourable Opportunity of attacking the Rebel Army. General Greene fell back to Thompſon's Houſe, near Boyd's Ford, on the Reedy Fork; but his Light Troops and Militia ſtill remained near us, and as I was informed that they were poſted careleſsly at ſeparate Plantations, for the Convenience of ſubſiſting. I marched on the 6th to drive them in, and to attack General Greene, if an Opportunity offered. I ſucceeded completely in the firſt, and at Weitzell's Mill on the Reedy Fork, where they made a Stand, the back Mountain Men, and ſome Virginia Militia, ſuffered conſiderably, with little Loſs on our Side; but a timely and precipitate Retreat over the Haw prevented the latter. I knew that the Virginia Reinforcements were upon their March, and it was apparent that the Enemy would, if poſſible, avoid riquing an Action before their Arrival.

The Neighbourhood of the Fords of the Dan in their Rear, and the extreme Difficulty of ſubſiſting my Troops in that exhauſted Country putting it out of my Power to force them, my Reſolution was to give our Friends Time to join us, by covering their Country as effectually as poſſible, conſiſtent with the Subſiſtence of the Troops, ſtill approaching the Communication with our Shipping in Cape Fear River, which I ſaw it would ſoon become indiſpenſably neceſſary to open, on Account of the Sufferings of the Army, from the Want of Supplies of every Kind; at the ſame Time I was determined to fight the Rebel Army, if it approached me, being convinced that it would be impoſſible to ſucceed in that great Object of our arduous Campaign, the Calling forth the numerous Loyaliſts of North Carolina, whilſt a Doubt remained on their Minds of the Superiority of our Arms. With theſe Views I had moved to the Quaker Meeting, in the Forks of Deep River, on the 13th, and on the 14th I received the Information, which occaſioned the

Movements

Movements, that brought on the Action at Guildford, of which I shall give your Lordship an Account in a separate Letter.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

Guildford, March 17, 1781.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the Satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that His Majesty's Troops under my Command obtained a signal Victory, on the 15th Instant, over the Rebel Army, commanded by General Greene.

In pursuance of my intended Plan, communicated to your Lordship in my Dispatch N° 7, I had encamped on the 13th Instant, at the Quaker Meeting, between the Forks of Deep River. On the 14th I received Information that General Butler, with a Body of North Carolina Militia, and the expected Reinforcements from Virginia, said to consist of a Virginia State Regiment, a Corps of Virginia Eighteen Months Men, 3 000 Virginia Militia, and Recruits for the Maryland Line, had joined General Greene; and that the whole Army, which was reported to amount to 9 or 10,000 Men, was marching to attack the British Troops. During the Afternoon Intelligence was brought, which was confirmed in the Night, that he had advanced that Day to Guildford, about 12 Miles from our Camp. Being now persuaded that he had resolved to hazard an Engagement, after detaching Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton with our Waggons and Baggage, escorted by his own Regiment, a Detachment of 100 Infantry, and 20 Cavalry, towards Bell's Mill on Deep River, I marched with the Rest of the Corps at Day break, on the Morning of the 15th, to meet the Enemy, or to attack them in their Encampment. About Four Miles from Guildford our advanced Guard, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton, fell in with a Corps of the Enemy, consisting of Lee's Legion, some back Mountain Men, and Virginia Militia, which he attacked with his usual good Conduct and Spirit, and defeated: And continuing our March we found the Rebel Army posted on rising Ground, about a Mile and a Half from the Court House. The Prisoners taken by Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton, having been several Days with the advanced Corps, could give me no Account of the Enemy's Order or Position, and the Country People were extremely inaccurate in their Description of the Ground. Immediately between the Head of the Column, and the Enemy's Line, was a considerable Plantation, one large Field of which was on our Left of the Road, and two others, with a Wood of about 200 Yards broad between them, on our Right of it; beyond these Fields the Wood continued for several Miles to our Right. The Wood beyond the Plantation in our Front, in the Skirt of which the Enemy's first Line was formed, was about a Mile in Depth, the Road then leading into an extensive Space of cleared Ground about Guildford Court House. The Woods on our Right and Left were reported to be impracticable for Cannon; but, as that on our Right appeared to be most open, I resolved to attack the Left Wing of the Enemy, and whilst my Disposition was making for that Purpose, I ordered Lieutenant Colonel Macleod to bring forward the Guns, and cannonade their Center. The Attack was directed to be made in the following Order:

On the Right the Regiment of Bose, and the 71st Regiment, led by Major General Leslie, and supported by the 1st Battalion of Guards; on their Left the 23d and 33d Regiments, led by Lieutenant Colonel Webster, and supported by the Grenadiers and 2d Battalion of Guards, commanded by Brigadier General O'Hara; the Yagers and Light Infantry of the Guards remained in the Wood on the Left of the Guns; and the Cavalry in the Road, ready to act as Circumstances might require. Our Preparations being made, the Action began about Half an Hour past One in the Afternoon; Major General Leslie, after being obliged, by the great Extent of the Enemy's Line, to bring up the 1st Battalion of Guards to the Right of the Regiment of Bose, soon defeated every Thing before him; Lieutenant Colonel Webster having joined the Left of Major General Leslie's Division, was no less successful in his Front, when, on finding that the Left of the 33d was exposed to a heavy Fire from the Right Wing of the Enemy, he changed his Front to the Left, and being supported by the Yagers and Light Infantry of the Guards, attacked and routed it; the Grenadiers and 2d Battalion of Guards moving forward to occupy the Ground left vacant by the Movement of Lieutenant Colonel Webster.

All the Infantry being now in the Line, Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton had Directions to keep his Cavalry compact, and not to charge without positive Orders, except to protect any of the Corps from the most evident Danger of being defeated. The excessive Thickness of the Woods rendered our Bayonets of little Use, and enabled the broken Enemy to make frequent Stands, with an irregular Fire, which occasioned some Loss, and to several of the Corps great Delay, particularly on our Right, where the First Battalion of Guards and Regiment of Bose were warmly engaged in Front, Flank, and Rear, with some of the Enemy that had been routed on the first Attack, and with Part of the Extremity of their Left Wing, which by the Closeness of the Wood had been passed unbroken. The 71st Regiment and Grenadiers, and 2d Battalion of Guards, not knowing what was passing on their Right, and hearing the Fire advance on their Left, continued to move forward, the Artillery keeping Pace with them on the Road, followed by the Cavalry. The 2d Battalion of the Guards first gained the clear Ground near Guildford Court-House, and found a Corps of Continental Infantry, much superior in Number, formed in the open Field on the Left of the Road. Glowing with Impatience to signalize themselves, they instantly attacked and defeated them, taking 2 Six-pounders, but, pursuing into the Wood with too much Ardour, were thrown into Confusion by a heavy Fire, and immediately charged and driven back into the Field, by Colonel Washington's Dragoons, with the Loss of the Six-pounders they had taken. The Enemy's Cavalry was soon repulsed by a well-directed Fire from 2 Three-pounders just brought up by Lieutenant Macleod; and by the Appearance of the Grenadiers of the Guards and of the 71st Regiment, which, having been impeded by some deep Ravines, were now coming out of the Wood, on the Right of the Guards, opposite to the Court House. By the spirited Exertions of Brigadier-General O'Hara, though wounded, the 2d Battalion of Guards was soon rallied, and, supported by the Grenadiers, returned to the Charge with the greatest Alacrity. The 23d Regiment arriving at that Instant from our Left, and Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton having advanced with Part of the Cavalry, the Enemy were soon put to Flight, and the 2 Six-pounders once more fell into our Hands; 2 Ammunition Waggons, and 2 other Six-pounders, being all the Artillery they had in the Field, were likewise taken. About this Time the 33d Regiment and Light Infantry of the Guards, after overcoming many Difficulties, completely routed the Corps which was opposed to them, and put an End to the Action in this Quarter: The 23d and 71st Regiments, with Part of the Cavalry, were ordered to pursue; the Remainder of the Cavalry was detached with Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton to our Right, where a heavy Fire still continued, and where his Appearance and spirited Attack contributed much to a speedy Termination of the Action. The Militia, with which our Right had been engaged, dispersed in the Woods; the Continentals went off by the Reedy Fork, beyond which it was not in my Power to follow them, as their Cavalry had suffered but little. Our Troops were excessively fatigued, by an Action which lasted an Hour and a Half; and our numerous Wounded, dispersed over an extensive Space of Country, required immediate Attention. The Care of our Wounded, and the total Want of Provisions in an exhausted Country, made it equally impossible for me to follow the Enemy next Day. The Enemy did not stop until they got to the Iron Works on Troublesome Creek, 18 Miles from the Field of Battle.

From our own Observation, and the best Accounts we could procure, we did no doubt but the Strength of the Enemy exceeded 7000 Men; their Militia composed their Line, with Parties advanced to the Rails of the Fields in their Front; the Continentals were posted obliquely in the Rear of their Right Wing. Their Cannon fired on us whilst we

then

were forming from the Center of the Line of Militia, but were withdrawn to the Continentals before the Attack.

I have the Honour to incloſe your Lordſhip the Liſt of our killed and wounded. Captain Schutz's Wound is ſuppoſed to be mortal; but the Surgeons aſſure me, that none of the other Officers are in Danger, and that a great Number of the Men will ſoon recover. I cannot aſcertain the Loſs of the Enemy, but it muſt have been conſiderable; between 2 and 300 dead were left upon the Field; many of their wounded that were able to move, whilſt we were employed in the Care of our own, eſcaped and followed the routed Enemy; and our Cattle-drivers and Foraging Parties have reported to me, that the Houſes in a Circle of Six or Eight Miles round us are full of others; thoſe that remained we have taken the beſt Care of in our Power. We took few Priſoners, owing to the exceſſive Thickneſs of the Wood facilitating their Eſcape, and every Man of our Army being repeatedly wanted for Action.

The Conduct and Actions of the Officers and Soldiers that compoſe this little Army will do more Juſtice to their Merit than I can by Words. Their perſevering Intrepidity in Action, their invincible Patience in the Hardſhips and Fatigues of a March of above 600 Miles, in which they have forded ſeveral large Rivers and numberleſs Creeks, many of which would be reckoned large Rivers in any other Country in the World, without Tents or Covering againſt the Climate, and often without Proviſions, will ſufficiently manifeſt their ardent Zeal for the Honor and Intereſts of their Sovereign and their Country.

I have been particularly indebted to Major-General Leſlie for his Gallantry and Exertion in the Action, as well as his Aſſiſtance in every other Part of the Service. The Zeal and Spirit of Brigadier-General O'Hara merit my higheſt Commendations, for, after receiving Two dangerous Wounds, he continued in the Field whilſt the Action laſted: By his earneſt Attention on all other Occaſions, ſeconded by the Officers and Soldiers of the Brigade, His Majeſty's Guards are no leſs diſtinguiſhed by their Order and Diſcipline, than by their Spirit and Valour.

The Heſſian Regiment of Boſe deſerves my warmeſt Praiſe, for it's Diſcipline, Alacrity, and Courage, and does Honor to Major du Buy who commands it, and who is an Officer of ſuperior Merit.

I am much obliged to Brigadier-General Howard, who ſerved as Volunteer, for his ſpirited Example on all Occaſions.

Lieutenant-Colonel Webſter conducted his Brigade like an Officer of Experience and Gallantry. Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton's good Conduct and Spirit in the Management of his Cavalry was conſpicuous during the whole Action; and Lieutenant Macleod, who commanded the Artillery, proved himſelf upon this as well as all former Occaſions, a moſt capable and deſerving Officer. The Attention and Exertion of my Aids de Camp, and of all the other Publick Officers of the Army, contributed very much to the Succeſs of the Day.

I have conſtantly received the moſt zealous Aſſiſtance from Governor Martin during my Command in the Southern Diſtrict. Hoping that his Preſence would tend to excite the Loyal Subjects in this Province to take an active Part with us, he has chearfully ſubmitted to the Fatigues and Dangers of our Campaign; but his delicate Conſtitution has ſuffered by his Public Spirit, for, by the Advice of the Phyſicians, he is now obliged to return to England for the recovering his Health.

This Part of the Country is ſo totally deſtitute of Subſiſtence, that Forage is not nearer than Nine Miles, and the Soldiers have been Two Days without Bread; I ſhall therefore leave about 70 of the worſt of the Wounded Caſes at the New Garden Quaker Meeting-Houſe, with proper Aſſiſtance, and move the Remainder with the Army, Tomorrow Morning, to Bell's Mill. I hope our Friends will heartily take an active Part with us, to which I ſhall continue to encourage them, ſtill approaching our Shipping by eaſy Marches, that we may procure the neceſſary Supplies for further Operations, and lodge our Sick and Wounded where proper Attention can be paid to them.

This Diſpatch will be delivered to your Lordſhip by my Aid de Camp Captain Brodrick, who is a very promiſing Officer, and whom I beg Leave to recommend to your Lordſhip's Countenance and Favor.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

RETURN of the Killed and Wounded, on the March through North Carolina, in the various Actions preceding the Battle of Guildford.

Brigade of Guards. 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 7 Rank and File, killed; 6 Serjeants, 57 Rank and File, wounded.

23d Foot. 1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 8 Rank and File, wounded.

33d Foot. 2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 10 Rank and File, wounded.

Britiſh Legion. 1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Serjeant, 4 Rank and File, wounded.

Total. 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 11 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 7 Serjeants, 79 Rank and File, wounded.

Officers Names killed and wounded.

Brigade of Guards. Lieutenant-Colonel Hall killed.

23d Regiment. Lieutenant Chapman wounded.

33d Ditto. Captain Ingram wounded.

J. DESPARD, *Dep. Adj. General.*

RETURN of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing of the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, in the Action at Guildford, March 15, 1781.

Royal Artillery. 1 Lieutenant, 1 Rank and File, killed, 4 Rank and File, wounded.

Brigade of Guards. 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 8 Serjeants, 28 Rank and File, killed; 2 Brigadier-Generals, 6 Captains, 1 Enſign, 1 Staff-Officer, 2 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 143 Rank and File, wounded; 22 Rank and File miſſing.

23d Foot. 1 Lieutenant, 12 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 53 Rank and File, wounded.

33d Foot. 1 Enſign, 1 Serjeant, 9 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Enſigns, 1 Staff-Officer, 1 Serjeant, 55 Rank and File, wounded.

71ſt Foot. 1 Enſign, 1 Serjeant, 11 Rank and File, killed; 4 Serjeants, 46 Rank and File, wounded.

Regiment of Boſe. 3 Serjeants, 7 Rank and File, killed; 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign, 6 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, 53 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File, miſſing.

Yagers. 4 Rank and File killed; 3 Rank and File wounded; 1 Rank and File miſſing.

Britiſh Legion. 3 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Serjeant, 12 Rank and File, wounded.

Total. 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Enſigns, 13 Serjeants, 75 Rank and File, killed; 2 Brigadier-Generals, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 9 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 5 Enſigns, 2 Staff-Officers, 15 Serjeants, 5 Drummers, 369 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Serjeant, 25 Rank and File, miſſing.

Officers Names killed and wounded.

Royal Artillery. Lieutenant O'Hara killed.

Brigade of Guards. Honorable Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart killed; Brigadier-Generals O'Hara and Howard, and Captain Swanton, wounded, Captains Schutz, Maynard, and Goodricke, wounded and ſince dead; Captains Lord Dunglaſs and Maitland, Enſign Stuart and Adjutant Colquhoun wounded.

23d Foot. Second Lieutenant Robinſon killed; Captain Peter wounded.

33d Foot. Enſign Talbot killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Webſter (ſince dead) Lieutenants Salvin, Wynyard, Enſigns Kelly, Goſe, and Hughes, and Adjutant Fox, wounded.

71ſt Foot. Enſign Grant killed.

Regiment of Boſe. Captains Wilmouſky, (ſince dead) Eichenbrodt, Lieutenants Schwener and Gaiſe, Enſign D'Trott (ſince dead,) wounded.

Britiſh Legion. Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton wounded.

J. DESPARD, *Dep. Adj. General.*

Wilmington, April 17, 1781.

RETURN of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Arms taken at the Battle of Guildford, March 15, 1781.

BRASS ORDNANCE,

Mounted on Travelling Carriages, with Limbers and Boxes complete:

4 Six-pounders.

SHOT, Round fixed with Powder:
160 Six-pounders.

Caſe fixed with ditto:
50 Six-pounders.

2 Ammunition Waggons.

1300 Stands of Arms diſtributed among the Militia, and deſtroyed in the Field.

J. MACLEOD, *Lieutenant, and Commanding Officer of Artillery.*

Extract of a Letter from Earl Cornwallis to Lord George Germain, dated Wilmington, April 18, 1781.

I Marched from Guildford on the Morning of the 18th of March, and next Day arrived at Bell's Mill, where I gave the Troops two Days Reſt, and procured a ſmall Supply of Proviſions. From thence I proceeded ſlowly towards Croſs Creek, attending to the Convenience of Subſiſtence, and the Movement of our wounded. On my Way I iſſued the incloſed Proclamation, and took every other Means in my Power to reconcile Enemies, and to encourage our Friends to join us.

From all my Information, I intended to have halted at Croſs Creek, as a proper Place to refreſh and refit the Troops; and I was much diſappointed, on my Arrival there, to find it totally impoſſible. Proviſions were ſcarce, not Four Days Forage within Twenty Miles, and to us the Navigation of the Cape Fear River to Wilmington impracticable; for the Diſtance by Water is upwards of 100 Miles: Under theſe Circumſtances, I was obliged to continue my March to this Place, in the Neighbourhood of which I arrived on the 7th Inſtant.

I have been buſy ſince my Arrival in diſpoſing of our Sick and Wounded, and in procuring the neceſſary Supplies, to put the Troops in a proper State to take the Field.

Captain Schutz died a few Days after the Action, as we expected; but I am ſorry to inform your Lordſhip, that, notwithſtanding the flattering Appearances, and the Aſſurances of the Surgeons, Colonel Webſter, (whoſe Loſs is ſeverely felt by me and the whole Army) Captain Maynard of the Guards, Captain Wilmouſky and Enſign De Trott of the Regiment of Boſe, are ſince dead.

Major Craig, who took Poſſeſſion of this Place on the latter End of January, has conducted himſelf with great Zeal and Capacity, having, with a very ſmall Force, not only ſecured the Poſt from all Inſults, but made himſelf reſpectable in this Part of the Country by ſeveral ſucceſsful Excurſions.

I ſhall not trouble your Lordſhip on the Subject of South Carolina, having directed Lord Rawdon, who commands on the Frontiers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour, Commandant of Charles-Town, to take every Opportunity of communicating to your Lordſhip, as well as to the Commander in Chief, the State of Affairs in that Province; as they are both Officers of Capacity and great Merit, I truſt that their Conduct will have given Satisfaction.

By Charles Earl CORNWALLIS, Lieutenant-General of His Majeſty's Forces, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the Bleſſing of Almighty God, His Majeſty's Arms have been crowned with ſignal Succeſs, by the complete Victory obtained over the Rebel Forces on the 15th Inſtant, I have thought proper to iſſue this Proclamation, to call upon all Loyal Subjects to ſtand forth, and take an active Part in reſtoring good Order and Government: And whereas it has been repreſented to me, that many Perſons in this Province, who have taken a Share in this unnatural Rebellion, but having experienced the Oppreſſion and Injuſtice of the Rebel Government, and having ſeen the Errors into which they have been deluded by Falſehoods and Miſrepreſentations, are ſincerely deſirous of returning to their Duty and Allegiance, I do hereby notify and promiſe to all ſuch Perſons (Murderers excepted) that if they will ſurrender themſelves with their Arms and Ammunition, at Head Quarters, or to the Officer commanding in the Diſtrict contiguous to their reſpective Places of Reſidence, on or before the 20th Day of April next, they will be permitted to return to their Homes, upon giving a Military Parole; and ſhall be protected in their Perſons and Properties from all Sort of Violence from the Britiſh Troops; and will be reſtored, as ſoon as poſſible, to all the Privileges of Legal and Conſtitutional Government.

Given under my Hand, at Head Quarters, this 18th Day of March, A. D. 1781, and in the 21ſt Year of His Majeſty's Reign.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour to Lord George Germain, dated Charles-Town, May 1, 1781.

MY LORD,

BY Lord Cornwallis's Diſpatches, which are herewith tranſmitted, your Lordſhip will be informed, that after the Action at Guildford, General Greene, being obliged to retreat from before the King's Army, turned his Views towards this Province, as the more vulnerable Point, in the Abſence of Lord Cornwallis.

With this Idea, on the 19th Ultimo he came before Camden, having with him near 1500 Continental, and ſeveral Corps of Militia; Lord Rawdon having Charge of that Poſt, and about 800 Britiſh and Provincial Troops to ſuſtain it.

For ſome Days General Greene kept varying his Poſition, waiting, as is ſuppoſed, to be reinforced by the Corps under Brigadier Marrian and Colonel Lee, which were on their Way, being ordered to join him.

Judging it neceſſary to ſtrike a Blow before this Junction could take Place, and learning that General Greene had detached to bring up his Baggage and Proviſions, Lord Rawdon, with the moſt marked Deciſion, on the Morning of the 25th, marched with the greater Part of his Force to meet him, and about Ten o'Clock attacked the Rebels in their Camp at Hobkirk's with that Spirit, which prevailing over ſuperior Numbers, and an obſtinate Reſiſtance, compelled them to give Way; and the Purſuit was continued for Three Miles. To Accident only they were indebted for ſaving their Guns, which being drawn into a Hollow, out of the Road, were overlooked by our Troops in the Flush of Victory and Purſuit, ſo that their Cavalry, in which they greatly exceeded us, had an Opportunity of taking them off.

My Lord Rawdon ſtates the Loſs of the Enemy, on this Occaſion, as upwards of 100 made Priſoners, and 400 killed and wounded, his own not exceeding 100. in which is included 1 Officer killed, and 11 wounded.

After this Defeat General Greene retired to Rugeley's Mills, (Twelve Miles from Camden) in order to call in his Troops, and receive the Reinforcements; but as Lieutenant-Colonel Watſon, of the Guards, who had been for ſome Time detached by Lord Rawdon, with a Corps of 500 Men, to cover the Eaſtern Frontiers of the Province, is directed by me, to join his Lordſhip, I am in Hopes he will be able ſpeedily to accompliſh this.

It is to the ſeveral Letters which Lord Rawdon has been ſo good to tranſmit me, that I am indebted for the Detail I have now the Honour to preſent your Lordſhip; and which I truſt his Lordſhip will hereafter conclude in the moſt ſatisfactory Manner.

Admiralty-Office, June 5, 1781.

Copy of a Letter from Sir George Collier, Commander of His Majeſty's Ship Canada, to Mr. Stephens, dated Cork, May 25, 1781.

YOU will be pleaſed to acquaint their Lordſhips, that on the 1ſt Inſtant, being detached in the Canada from the Fleet under Vice-Admiral Darby, as a Ship of Obſervation, I diſcovered at Seven A. M. a conſiderable Number of Engliſh Merchant Veſſels, and a Ship and Sloop of War, which appeared to be Enemies, a little to Windward of them. On our giving Chace, they tacked and brought-to, to reconnoitre us as we paſſed, and then went off under an eaſy Sail: The Sloop mounted 22 Guns, and ſeemed full of Men.

So ſoon as we could fetch into the Wake of the Ship, we put about, and continued the Chace full Seventy Leagues, till Dawn of Day next Morning. She thought proper to bring-to, and engage us, hoiſting Spaniſh Colours: It fell about this Time almoſt calm, with a conſiderable Swell, or the Conteſt would not have laſted ſo long probably as Half an Hour, which it did; ſhe then ſubmitted to His Majeſty's Colours, being a good deal ſhattered, and having a Number of Men killed and wounded. They diſmounted a lower Deck Gun of the Canada, and ſhot off one of its Trunnions.

We found her to be a very large Frigate belonging to the King of Spain, called the Leocadia, and the only one the Spaniards have coppered. She had been only ſix Days from Ferrol, and was bound (I have Reaſon to imagine) to the South Seas Expreſs, but threw all their Papers overboard. She has Ports for Forty Guns, yet carries only Thirty-four, they ſupplying the ſpare Ports from the oppoſite Guns: This Ship was commanded by Don Franciſco de Wenthuiſen, Knight of the Order of St. Jago, (who had a Commiſſion to command all Frigates he might meet with of his own Nation.) It was with Concern I learnt that this gallant Officer loſt his Right Arm in defending his Ship; the ſecond Captain is alſo wounded: Two of the Officers are Knights of Malta.

St. James's, June 4.

This Day being the Anniverſary of the King's Birth-Day, the ſame was obſerved at Court, where there was a very numerous and ſplendid Appearance of the Nobility, Foreign Miniſters, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, to compliment His Majeſty on the Occaſion. At One o'Clock, the Guns in the Park and at the Tower were fired; and in the Evening there was a Ball at Court, and Illuminations, and other public Demonſtrations of Joy throughout London and Weſtminſter.

St. James's, June 5.

This Day Their Majeſties, His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, and Their Royal Highneſſes the Princeſs Royal, Princeſs Auguſta, and Princeſs Elizabeth, removed to Windſor, to reſide there during the Summer.

St. James's, June 5:

The King has been pleaſed to order Letters Patent to be paſſed under the Great Seal of the Kingdom of Ireland, containing His Majeſty's Grant unto the Reverend Thomas Stopford, A. M. of the Deanry of the Cathedral Church of St. Flanan Killaloe, in the Dioceſe of Killaloe in the ſaid Kingdom, vacant by the Death of the Reverend Samuel Raſtal, A. M. late Dean thereof.

AT the Court at St. *James's*, the 23d of *May*, 1781,

PRESENT,

The KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS the Time limited by His Majeſty's Order in Council of the 16th of February laſt, for prohibiting the Exporting out of this Kingdom, or carrying Coaſtwiſe, Gunpowder, Saltpetre, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition, will expire this Day: And whereas it is judged expedient that the ſaid Prohibition ſhould be continued for ſome Time longer, except in thoſe Caſes where (for the Benefit and Advantage of Trade, and for the Uſe and Defence of Ships trading to Foreign Parts, and of the Tranſports and Victualling Veſſels employed in His Majeſty's Service) His Majeſty, by His ſeveral Orders in Council of the 13th and 27th of October, and of the 6th and 22d of November, 1775, of the 5th and 19th of February, and the 23d of Auguſt and 25th of September, 1776, of the 16th of April, the 13th of Auguſt, and the 3d and 10th of October, 1777, of the 19th of June, the 7th and 26th of Auguſt, and the 10th of September, 1778, and of the 17th of May, 1780, has thought proper to permit and allow the Exportation of, and carrying Coaſtwiſe, Gunpowder, Saltpetre, Arms and Ammunition, under certain Conditions and Reſtrictions mentioned in he ſaid Orders: His Majeſty doth therefore, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, hereby order, require, prohibit, and command, that no Perſon or Perſons whoſoever (except the Maſter-General, Lieutenant-General, or Principal Officers of the Ordnance, for His Majeſty's Service) do, at any Time during the Space of Three Months, to commence from the ſaid 23d of Day this inſtant May, preſume to tranſport into any Parts out of this Kingdom, or carry Coaſtwiſe, any Gunpowder, Saltpetre, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition, or ſhip or lade any Gunpowder, Saltpetre, or any Sort of Arms or Ammunition, on Board any Ship or Veſſel, in order to tranſporting the ſame beyond the Seas, or carrying the ſame Coaſtwiſe, except in the Caſes comprized within the aforementioned Orders in Council, without Leave or Permiſſion in that Behalf firſt obtained from His Majeſty or His Privy Council, upon Pain of incurring and ſuffering the reſpective Forfeitures and Penalties inflicted by an Act paſſed in the 29th Year of His late Majeſty's Reign, entituled, "An Act "to impower His Majeſty to prohibit the Ex- "portation of Saltpetre, and to enforce the Law "for empowering His Majeſty to prohibit the "Exportation of Gunpowder, or any Sort of "Arms and Ammunition; and alſo to impower "His Majeſty to reſtrain the carrying Coaſtwiſe "of Saltpetre, Gunpowder, or any Sort of Arms "or Ammunition."—And the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, the Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Maſter-General of the Ordnance, and His Majeſty's Secretary at War, are to give the neceſſary Directions herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

W. Fawkener.

Vienna, May 23. Yeſterday in the Afternoon his Imperial Majeſty ſet out for the Netherlands.

South Sea Houſe, June 5, 1781.

THE Court of Directors of the South Sea Company give Notice, That the Transfer Books of Three per Cent. Annuities 1751 will be ſhut on Tueſday the 19th Inſtant.

Inſtant, at Two o'Clock, and opened on Tueſday the 17th of July next.

That the Transfer Books of New South Sea Annuities will be ſhut on Tueſday the 19th Inſtant, at Two o'Clock, and opened on Tueſday the 31ſt of July next.

That the Transfer Books of the Capital Stock will be ſhut on Wedneſday the 20th Inſtant, at Two o'Clock, and opened on Monday the 30th of July next.

And that the Warrants for the Half-Year's Dividend on the Capital Stock, and the Half Year's Intereſt on New South Sea Annuities, both due the 5th of July next, will be paid on Tueſday the 7th of Auguſt following; on which Day of Payment the Transfer Books of New South Sea Annuities will be ſhut.

East-India Houſe, May 31, 1781.

THE Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies do hereby give Notice,

That a General Court of the ſaid Company will be held at their Houſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet, on Thurſday next, the 7th of June, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, on ſpecial Affairs.

Navy-Office, June 4, 1781.

THE Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury having appointed Money for paying Half Pay to Sea Officers, from the 1ſt Day of July, to the 31ſt of December, 1780, according to His Majeſty's Eſtabliſhment in that Behalf; Theſe are to give Notice, that the ſaid Payments will begin to be made at the Pay Office of the Treaſurer of the Navy in Broad Street, on Tueſday the 12th and Wedneſday the 13th Inſtant, at Ten of the Clock in the Morning; viz. To Captains and their Attorneys, and other Officers appearing themſelves, on Tueſday; and to Attorneys of Lieutenants, Maſters and Surgeons, on Wedneſday, (after which the Liſt will be recalled once a Month) that all Perſons may then and there attend to receive what may become payable unto them, and not only bring with them the Affidavit required touching their not having enjoyed the Benefit of any Publick Employment, either at Sea or on Shore, during the Time they are to be paid their Half-Pay; but alſo produce Certificates that they have ſubſcribed to the Teſt, and taken the Oaths required by Act of Parliament to His preſent Majeſty; and in Caſe any of the ſaid Sea Officers ſhall not be able to attend themſelves to receive their Money, but employ Attorneys for that Purpoſe, that the ſaid Attorneys may produce the like Certificates and Affidavits from the Perſons they are employed by.

NOtice is hereby given to the Officers, Seamen, and Marines, belonging to His Majeſty's Ships Charon, Porcupine, and Racehorſe, who were actually at the taking of the St. Joſeph Prize Regiſter Ship, at St. Ferdinando D'Omoa in the Bay of Honduras, that they will be paid their reſpective Shares of the Firſt Payment of the ſaid Prize, at the French Horn in Crutched-Friars, on Wedneſday the 21ſt Inſtant; and that the Shares not then demanded will be recalled the laſt Thurſday in every Month, at the French Horn aforeſaid.

John Luttrell.

NOtice is hereby given to the Officers, Seamen, and Marines, belonging to His Majeſty's Ships Loweſtoffe and Pomona, who were actually at the taking of the St. Joſeph Prize Regiſter Ship, at St. Ferdinando D'Omoa in the Bay of Honduras, that they will be paid their reſpective Shares of the Firſt Payment of the ſaid Prize, at the Red Lion in Clement's lane, Lombard-ſtreet, on the 21ſt Day of June inſtant; and that the Shares not then demanded will be recalled the laſt Thurſday in every Month, at the Red Lion aforeſaid.

N. Nugent, *Agent.*

London, June 2, 1781.

NOtice is hereby given to the Officers and Companies of His Majeſty's Sloop Kite, Henry Trollope Eſq. Commander, who were actually on Board the 12th July, 1779, at the taking El Arc Angel San Raphael, a Spaniſh Snow, that they will be paid their reſpective Shares of the Seven-eighth Part of her Hull, (reſerved until now by the Admiralty Court) on Board the ſaid Sloop at Portſmouth, on Friday the 8th of June inſtant; and the Shares not then demanded will be recalled at the French Horn in Crutched-Friars, the Firſt Thurſday in every Month for Three Years to come.

Edward Ommanney,
Peter Oſborn,
Evan Nepean,
of London, Agents.

London, June 1, 1781.

NOtice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majeſty's Ship Perſeus, who were actually on board at ſinking the Compte D'Avaux, French Privateer, on the 1ſt Day of December laſt, that they will be paid their reſpective Shares of Head-money ariſing from the ſaid Privateer, on board the Perſeus at Deal, on Thurſday next, the 7th Inſtant; and the Shares not then demanded will be recalled the Firſt Thurſday in every Month for Three Years to come, at the French Horn, Crutched-friars.

Oliver Toulmin, *of London, Agent.*

NOtice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majeſty's Ship Porcupine, the Honourable William Clement Finch Commander, who were actually on Board at the Capture of the Modeſte, Eaſt-India Ship, on the 21ſt of September, 1778, that a Fourth and Final Diſtribution of the neat Produce of the ſaid Ship and Cargo will be made on Board the Porcupine, upon her next Arrival either at Portſmouth or Plymouth. The Recalls of this and the other Payments to be made the Firſt Thurſday in every Month, at the Houſe of Meſſ. Thomas and William Maud, Downing ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

AGENTS.

Edward Finch, *of London.*
George Rogers, *of Bond Court, Walbrook, London.*
Thomas *and* William Maude, *of Downing-Street, Weſtminſter.*
John Lloyd,
Ralph Payne,
of Plymouth Yard, Devon.

NOtice is hereby to the Officers and Companies of His Majeſty's Sloop Fairy, Thomas Lenox Frederick, Eſq; Commander; Flying Fiſh Cutter, Lieutenant John M'Dougall Commander; and Rambler Cutter, Lieutenant James George Commander, who were actually on Board on the 13th Day of Auguſt, 1779. (in Company with His Majeſty's Sloop Drake, and Cutter Expedition) at the taking the Waſa Orden, a Swede, that they will be paid their reſpective Shares of the Produce of the Cargo of the ſaid Ship, on Thurſday the 7th of June inſtant, at the French Horn in Crutched-Friars; and the Shares not then demanded will be recalled at the ſame Place, the Firſt Thurſday in every Month for Three Years to come.

Marſh *and* Creed,
Albert Innes,
John Williams,
of London, Agents.

June 2, 1781.

NOtice is hereby given to the Officers and Crew of His Majeſty's Ship Canada, Sir George Collier Commander, who were actually on Board on the 15th of Auguſt, 1780, at taking the French Snow Saint Laurent, that they will be paid their reſpective Shares of the ſaid Capture, at Portſmouth, as ſoon as the Canada ſhall arrive there; and the Shares not then demanded will be recalled at No. 4, Carliſle-Street, Soho-Square, the Firſt Thurſday in every Month for Three Years to come.

W. Wilmot, *of London, Agent.*

Much Hadham, May 31, 1781.

IF the next of Kin of Alice Ruſſell, late of Much Hadham in the County of Hertford, Spinſter, deceaſed, will apply to Mr. Mott, of Much Hadham aforeſaid, they may hear of ſomething to their Advantage.

The Public are requeſted to peruſe

AN ESSAY on the VIRTUES of Dr. NORRIS's DROPS for FEVERS, with the Particulars of 130 Cures, ſelected from a great Number of Caſes, voluntarily addreſſed to Dr. Norris, with a View to benefit the Afflicted, given gratis at the Doctor's Houſe, New Bridge-ſtreet, Black-friars, and by all other Venders of the Drops.

Experience has eſtabliſhed this Medicine as the ſafeſt and moſt efficacious Remedy in every Kind of Fever, whether inflammatory, putrid, malignant, bilious, nervous, miliary, or hectic. They alſo relieve gouty and rheumatic Pains, and are a moſt incomparable Remedy in the Scurvy. In Lowneſs or Depreſſion of Spirits, Complaints of the Stomach and Bowels, particularly the bilious and windy Cholic, they give almoſt immediate Relief; and, with a little Perſeverance, never-fail to work a Cure; and in Infirmities of advanced Life, its cordial and good Effects are ſingularly ſalutary. The above Eſſay will convince the moſt incredulous.

*** It is to be obſerved, that they are ſo gentle and mild in their Operation, they may be taken at any Time, and require no Confinement, except in deſperate Caſes, or Diſorders that will not admit of going abroad.

Mr. Sawier, a Gentleman of Briſtol, in a Letter to the Printer, publiſhed in the Gazette, in Recommendation of theſe Drops, after ſeveral Years Experience of their ſurpriſing Efficacy, and before he even knew Dr. Norris, declares them "*The greateſt Medical Bleſſing the World ever received.*"

The ſame Gentleman, in a Letter to Dr. Norris, on the Virtues and Efficacy of theſe Drops for Fevers, ſays, that in the Courſe of more than Seven Years, not one Inſtance came to his Knowledge of a Patient doing otherwiſe than well, who made a fair Trial of them.

And in another Letter on the Virtues of theſe Drops, he writes the Doctor thus: "I muſt not omit to mention, that, "never-failing as your Drops have proved in Fevers, they are "found equally ſovereign in Complaints of the Bowels. The "many Inſtances I have met with of Perſons deplorably bad "in the Bilious Cholic, relieved almoſt inſtantly, and cured "in a few Hours, by this Medicine, induce me to make its "Efficacy known as much as poſſible, for the Sake of Numbers who drag on a miſerable Life, merely for Want of a "proper Medicine."

As the making theſe Drops univerſally known may be of infinite Service to the Public, by ſaving the Lives of many Thouſands annually, it is earneſtly deſired (as Example goes beyond Precept) that all who are cured by them, or have received great Benefit in old inveterate Complaints, will be ſo obliging, for the Good of others, as to ſend the Particulars of their Caſe and Cure, as Numbers have already done, to Dr. Norris, at his Houſe in Bridge-ſtreet, Black-friars, London; or to any of the Perſons appointed to ſell theſe Drops in Town or Country.

Liverpool, May 24, 1781.

WHereas Barrington Gibſon, late of Liverpool in the County of Lancaſter, Tea-dealer, who departed this Life the 15th Day of January laſt, did, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, bearing Date the 29th Day of October, 1778, give, deviſe, and bequeath to his Nephew James Gibſon, Mariner, and his Aſſigns, for ever, (after the Payment of ſeveral ſpecific Legacies by ſuch Will bequeathed) all the Reſt, Reſidue, and Remainder of his Eſtates Real or Perſonal; and by a Codicil to ſuch Will, bearing Date the 6th Day of January, 1780, the ſaid Barrington Gibſon did limit and appoint, that if the ſaid James Gibſon did not claim the Reſidue of his the ſaid Barrington Gibſon's Eſtates, as mentioned in the ſaid Will, within Three Years after his Deceaſe, that then the ſaid Reſidue ſhould be diſpoſed of as mentioned in his ſaid Will: This is therefore to give Notice to the ſaid James Gibſon, Mariner, of the ſaid Reſiduary Deviſe; and that he is to claim the Reſidue of the ſaid Barrington Gibſon's Eſtates, within Three Years from the Time of his Death as abovementioned, otherwiſe the ſame will, at the Expiration of that Term, be diſpoſed of in the Manner mentioned in the Will of the ſaid Barrington Gibſon.

JAMES PARKE,
THOMAS MACKRETH, } Executors of ſaid Will.

Falmouth, June 1, 1781.

NOtice is hereby given, that the Partnerſhip between George Moore and Richard Lawrance, of the Firm of George Moore and Company, expires the 5th Inſtant.

George Moore.
Rd. Lawrance.

PUrſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors of Richard Horne, late of Hendrefaur in the Pariſh of Abergelley in the County of Denbigh, Gentleman, deceaſed, and alſo of Elizabeth Horne, his Widow, are to come in and prove their Debts before John Eames, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chambers in Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane, London, on or before the 21ſt Day of June inſtant, or in Default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Decree.

PUrſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors and Legatees of William Plees, late of the Pariſh of Boughton Blean in the County of Kent, Clerk, deceaſed, are forthwith to come in and prove their Debts and claim their Legacies reſpectively, before John Eames, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chambers in Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane, London, or in Default thereof they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Decree.

PUrſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors of Lieutenant-Colonel John Reed, late of the Town of Southampton, deceaſed, are peremptorily to come in and prove their Debts before John Ord, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chambers in Lincoln's-inn, on or before the 30th Day of June inſtant, or in Default thereof they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Decree.

TO be peremptorily ſold, purſuant to a Decree and general Order of Tranſfer of the High Court of Chancery, before William Weller Pepys, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Chambers in Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane, London, on Tueſday the 10th Day of July next, between the Hours of Five and Seven of the Clock in the Afternoon, Part of the Freehold Eſtates of Kyffin Williams, late of the City of Cheſter, Eſq; deceaſed, ſituate in the ſeveral Pariſhes of Llanelly, Llanrwn, Llanhengilaberbwthic, Llangendairn, Llandebei, and Pembrei, in the County of Carmarthen. Particulars whereof may be had at the ſaid Maſter's Chambers.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued againſt Joſeph Jacob and John Viny, of Black-friars Road in the County of Surry, Wheel-manufacturers, Timber-benders, Dealers, Chapmen, and Copartners, are deſired to meet the Aſſignees of the ſaid Bankrupts Eſtate and Effects, on Friday the 15th Day of June inſtant, at Eleven in the Forenoon, at the City Coffee-houſe, Cheapſide, London, to inſpect the Accounts of the Aſſignees, touching the Trade carried on by them for the Benefit of the Creditors; and to aſſent to or diſſent from their continuing to carry on the ſame; and on other ſpecial Affairs.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued againſt Henry Waterman, of Dalſton in the Pariſh of Hackney in the County of Middleex, Bricknaker, Dealer and Chapman, are deſired to meet the Aſſignees of his Eſtate and Effects, on Wedneſday next, the 6th Inſtant, at Eleven in the Forenoon, at the Sir George Oſborne's Head, Prince's row, Mile-end New Town, to aſſent to or diſſent from the ſaid Aſſignees commencing, proſecuting, or defending, one or more Suit or Suits at Law or in Equity for the Recovery of any Part of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects; or to their compounding, ſubmitting to Arbitration, or otherwiſe agreeing, any Matter or Thing relating thereto; and on other ſpecial Affairs.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued againſt James Banks, of Leeds in the County of York, Buckram-maker and Stiffner, Dealer and Chapman, are deſired to meet the Aſſignees of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects, on Tueſday the 12th of June inſtant, at Five in the Afternoon, at the New England Coffee-houſe, Threadneedle-ſtreet, London, in order to aſſent to or diſſent from the ſaid Aſſignees commencing, proſecuting, or defending one or more Suit or Suits at Law or in Equity concerning the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects; or to their compounding, ſubmitting to Arbitration, or otherwiſe agreeing, any Matter or Thing relating thereto; and on other ſpecial Affairs.

THE Creditors of John Bull, late of St. Ives in the County of Huntingdon, Linen-draper, are deſired to ſend Affidavits of their reſpective Debts to Meſſ. Jemmett and Pickering, Attorneys, in Pudding-lane, London, in order to their receiving a Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued againſt George Cliff, of the Town of Northampton in the County of Norfhampton, Carpenter, intend to meet on the 6th Day of July next, at Three of the Clock in Afternoon, at the Peacock Inn, in the Town of Northampton aforeſaid, in order to make a Dividend of the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid Bankrupt; when and where the Creditors of the ſaid Bankrupt, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend. And all Claims not then proved will be diſallowed.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt John Bennett, late of the Borough of Helſton in the County of Cornwall, Watchmaker, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 14th Day of July next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at the Angel Inn, ſituate in the Borough of Helſton aforeſaid, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are deſired to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend. And all Claims not then proved will be diſallowed.

Printed by *Thomas Harriſon*, in *Warwick-Lane*. 1781.

The London Gazette
EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1781.

St. James's, June 8, 1781.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Commodore George Johnſtone to the Earl of Hillſborough, One of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated Romney, in Port Praya Road, in the Iſland of St. Jago, April 30, 1781, brought by Captain Lindſey, of the Porto Sloop of War.

MY LORD,

ON the 16th of April, at Half paſt Nine o'Clock in the Morning, being at Anchor in Port Praya in the Iſland of St. Jago, with the Squadron of His Majeſty's Ships under my Command, which are named in the Margin, together with the Eaſt-India Ships, Tranſports, and Victuallers, who ſailed with us from England, the Iſis (which Ship lay the fartheſt to Leeward) made the Signal for ſeeing Eleven Sail in the Offing, towards the N. E.

Romney, 50; Hero, 74; Monmouth, 64; Jupiter, 50; Iſis, 50; Terror Bomb Veſſel; Infernal Fire-Ship; Rattleſnake Cutter.

I was then abſent in a Boat, giving Directions for moving ſome Ships which had driven too near each other.

As ſoon as I ſaw the Signal for ſo many ſtrange Ships, I inſtantly returned on Board the Romney, and made the Signal for all Perſons to come from the Shore, and to repair on Board their reſpective Ships, having at that Time not leſs than 1500 Perſons abſent from the Fleet, who were employed in watering, fiſhing, and embarking live Cattle, with other Occupations neceſſary to the Diſpatch in refitting ſo many Ships, beſides a Number of the Officers and Troops who were taking the Recreation of the Shore.

As ſoon as this Signal was made, and enforced by the repeated Firing of Guns, and after a Boat had been diſpatched to the Shore, to give more Expedition and Effect to the Embarkation, a Signal was made to unmoor, and another to prepare for Battle.

I went on Board the Iſis, to make my Obſervations on the ſtrange Ships, as they could only be ſeen from that Ship, on Account of the Eaſt Point of Land which intervened.

From the Iſis I plainly diſcovered Five large Ships of the Line, and ſeveral ſmaller Ships, ſtanding in for the Land; the large Ships being ſeparated from the Convoy, and making Signals by ſuperior and inferior Flags, which plainly denoted that they were French.

Upon this I returned on Board the Romney, calling to the Eaſt-India Ships, as I paſſed and repaſſed, to prepare for Battle; for moſt of them were as yet heedleſs of the Signals which had been made.

At a Quarter before Eleven o'Clock the ſtrange Ships appeared, coming round the Eaſt Point of Land, drawn up in a Line, and leading into the Bay. His Majeſty's Ships of War (excepting as to the People who were abſent on Shore) were by this Time prepared to receive the Enemy, if they ſhould offer any Inſult.

We plainly perceived they intended an Attack by the Springs which were paſſed to their Cables along the Outſide of the Ships; and we knew the ſmall Regard which the French uſually pay to the Laws of Nations, when they are poſſeſſed of a ſuperior Force, or find it convenient to diſpenſe with ſuch Obligations, and in this our Expectations were not diſappointed; for with much Courage and ſeeming Determination the French Commodore led on within Two Cables Length of the Monmouth, Jupiter, and Hero, paſſing the Diana, Terror Bomb, and Infernal Fire-Ship, who lay without the Reſt of the Ships; here he hoiſted his Broad Pendant, and diſplayed the French Colours; he then hauled up his Courſes, and fired Two Shot at the Iſis from his Larboard Bow as he luffed up, and immediately after permitting his Ship to ſhoot up in the Wind, as far as the Force with which the Ship was ſailing enabled her, he dropt his Anchor a-breaſt of the Monmouth, and began to fire away among the Ships as faſt as he could diſcharge and load; his Sails, however, were ſtill flying about in great Confuſion, ſo that his Spring on the Cable did not hold when the Ship was checked to bring up, and he drove a-breaſt of the Hero.

After the Two Guns mentioned above had been diſcharged with Shot, the Fire from His Majeſty's Ships opened upon the Enemy with great Power and Effect.

The next French Ship which followed their Commodore anchored a-head of him; the Third endeavoured to paſs through for the Romney; but being unable to weather the different Ships, he anchored aſtern of his Commodore, and continued there for a ſhort Space, driving about with his Sails looſe, until he boarded the Fortitude and Hinchinbrook Eaſt-India Ships, and then went to Sea. The Fourth Ship run on different Lines, luffing and bearing up as he paſſed among the Skirt of our Ships, and firing and receiving Fire as he ſailed along, but ſeemingly in great Confuſion alſo; and at laſt, with much Difficulty, he wore clear of the Reef on the Weſt Point without us.

The Fifth Ship run among the Merchant Veſſels alſo, firing at all, and attempting to board Two or Three as he paſſed along, without Succeſs.

In a Quarter of an Hour after the Firſt Gun, ſeveral of our Eaſt-India Ships had recovered the Alarm, and were firing at the Enemy, and ſome of them in well directed Lines; Two or Three however had ſtruck their Colours, and thrown the Company's Packets over Board, and others prudently put to Sea.

The

[Price Threepence-Halfpenny.]

The Romney could only fire in Two Openings, and this under a Preciſion which was cautiouſly obſerved; neither could ſhe veer away Cable to open a larger Space, as the Jaſon lay right a ſtern of her. Seeing the Romney was like to have little Share in the Action, after the Fourth Ship had paſſed her, I ordered the Barge to be manned, to go on Board the Hero. General Meadows and Captain Saltern inſiſted they ſhould accompany me, with a Degree of Generoſity and good Humour which I could not reſiſt. It is pleaſant to be near the General at all Times, but on the Day of Battle that Satisfaction is felt in a peculiar Degree. We were received by Captain Hawker with as chearful and affable Civility as if we had come to Dinner, while the Hero kept up a conſtant, awful, heavy Diſcharge of Artillery.

The Action bordered upon a Surprize, and the Nature of the Service in which we were engaged rendered us liable to much Confuſion; yet upon the Whole, until the Enemy were beat off, I ſaw nothing on our Part but ſteady, cool, determined Valour.

Captain Alms, of the Monmouth, kept up a well-directed Fire.

Captain Paſley had worked hard from the Beginning of the Buſineſs, and had got a Spring on his Cable, by which Effort every Shot told from the Jupiter.

The French Commodore now found his Situation too hot, and he cut his Cable in Three Quarters of an Hour, and went away through the Ships, as his Second a-ſtern had done before him; the other a-head was now left behind, an Object to be fired at by all the Ships in our Fleet, who could get Guns to bear upon him. In this Situation he remained for Fifteen Minutes, hardly firing a Gun during the whole Time: Such a Spectacle of Diſtreſs I never before beheld.

I am ſatisfied myſelf he ſtruck his Colours, and that they were not merely ſhot away, as ſome alledge; and this I believe, becauſe different Ships thought he ſtruck at the ſame Time; but it was impoſſible to get all the Ships to ceaſe firing at once; and One Gun being afterwards diſcharged from the Enemy's Ship, the Firing began again even from ſuch of our Ships as had left off.

Whether his Cable was ſhot away, or he cut the Cable, I cannot ſay, but off the Ship went round upon the Heel, her Stern falling cloſe to the Broadſide of the Iſis; her Maſts were tottering; her Yards were hanging different Ways; her Sails were flying about in Rags, and full of Holes. Firſt fell the Mizen-maſt, next went the Main-maſt, and laſtly the Fore-maſt and outer End of the Bowſprit tumbled in the Water.

I inſtantly returned to the Romney, and made the Signal for all Captains, and after hearing the Condition of every Ship, I directed the Men of War to cut and ſlip as faſt as they could get to Sea, to follow up the Victory, with Orders to make any India Ships who lay in their Way to cut their Cables alſo, that they might not be impeded.

I ordered the Merchant Ships to lie faſt and repair their Damages, until we joined them again.

As ſoon as the Jaſon was out of the Way, the Romney was caſt by a Spring on the Cable, and ſhe went out to Sea under the Acclamations of the whole Fleet.

The Jupiter inſtantly followed, and we run between our ſcattered Ships and the Enemy. Perceiving neither the Iſis nor Diana making any Signs to follow, though both of them lay in clear Births for ſo doing, their ſeveral Signals were made. The Diana anſwered, and ſoon after followed; but although Gun after Gun was fired to enforce the Signal to call out the Iſis, ſhe ſtill remained without any Signs of Obedience to my Signal then Abroad. At laſt the Hero came under our Stern, with a Meſſage from Captain Sutton, ſaying that his Maſts and Yards, and Sails and Rigging, were ſo wounded, that he could not come out without repairing them, but that he would follow as faſt as he could.

My Anſwer was, all this is no Excuſe for diſobeying my poſitive Orders; beſides, I think his Damages immaterial to a Man of any Reſources.

Captain Sutton's Signal was therefore again enforced by another Gun; he then hoiſted his Anſwering Flag, and came out, after Three Hours Delay.

All the Ships being now come out, the Signal was made to form the Line a-head on the Larboard Tack. The French Ships had before this collected and taken the diſabled Ship in Tow, and they had raiſed a Stump forward, and fixed a Sail upon it, with which they had wore the Hulk, and put before the Wind in a Line of Battle a breaſt, and ſent off their Convoy under all the Sail they could ſet.

When the Iſis joined us ſhe run under our Stern, and repeated an Account of her Diſtreſs and her Damages, particularly the Want of a Mizen-top-ſail-yard, which I told the Captain was nothing at all.

The Signal was now made to bear up in a Line of Battle a-breaſt. At that Inſtant the Iſis loſt her Fore-top-maſt above the Topſail-yard, which Yard was not injured by the Fall, nor was the Sail hurt, or any other Damage ſuſtained, to prevent the Ship from working, the Fore-top-ſail being cloſe reefed and ſet.

I immediately ſhortened Sail to give Time to the Iſis to clear the Wreck, which was done in Half an Hour or Forty Minutes.

This increaſed our Diſtance from the Enemy. As ſoon as I ſaw the Iſis could make Sail, I bore up and ſet the Fore-ſail, and made the Signal for the Line a-breaſt. When we came near the Enemy, I found the Iſis and Monmouth had dropt aſtern between Two and Three Miles, though both of them ſail much better than the Romney: Their Signals were therefore made to call them to their Stations; the Monmouth immediately anſwered, and made Sail accordingly, but the Iſis ſtill kept behind.

By theſe various Obſtructions and Delays, added to a ſtrong Lee Current, the Enemy had drawn us far to Leeward of St. Jago. The Sun was ſet; the Sea had increaſed; I could not propoſe a deciſive Action in the Night If I followed until Daylight, my Proſpects were great and tempting; but I muſt then determine to leave my Convoy in Diſtreſs, and ſeparate from the Troops, without any fixed Determination concerning them or their Deſtination; and I muſt alſo have relinquiſhed the Object of the preſent Expedition; becauſe, after getting ſo far to Leeward that we could not fetch the Iſlands of Bravo or Fogo, it is a well-known Fact that no Ship can beat up againſt the N. E. Winds and the S. W. Currents which always prevail here, much leſs after ſuch an Action as muſt be expected.

On the other Hand, if the principal Force of the Enemy ſhould arrive before us at the Place of our Deſtination, it might prove equally fatal to the Object of the Expedition.

The Dilemma was great indeed, and I felt the cruel Situation with an Anguiſh which I never before experienced; but after maturely weighing the Subject in all it's Conſequences with thoſe Perſons

on

on whoſe Judgment I have moſt Confidence, I thought myſelf bound to return to join the Ships under my Protection, and to purſue the Object of the Expedition, it being moſt probable that the Enemy muſt either ſend off Two of their diſabled Ships of War to the Weſt Indies, in which Caſe I ſhall have a ſuperior Naval Force, or they muſt touch at the Brazils for Water and Repairs; and perhaps they will be obliged to do both; in either of which Caſes we ſhall have a great Advantage by the preceding Action.

Next Day we retook the Hinchinbrook Eaſt India Ship, with 25 Frenchmen on Board; and I learn from them that the Squadron who attacked us was compoſed of

Le Heros, 74, M. de Suffrein, Brigadier des Armés, Grand Commander de Malte.
L'Annibal, 74, M. de Tremigon, Capitaine de Vaiſſeau.
L'Arteſien, 64, M. de Cardaillac, Chevalier de Malthe.
Le Sphynx, 64, M. de Duchillou, Capitaine de Vaiſſeau.
Le Vengeur, 64, M. le Chevalier de Forbin, Capitaine de Vaiſſeau.
La Fortune, 18, Corvette.
M. de Caſtries, Commandant de l'Armée de Terre.
Regiment de Pondicherry, deux Batalions.
Detachement du Regiment d'Auſtraſie.
4 Vaiſſeaux des Indes, *viz.*
1. Le Briſon, - -
2. Les Trois Amis, - -
3. L'Iſle de France, - -
4. Pondicherry, - -
} et cinq Vaiſſeaux de tranſport Armée en Flute;—all doubled with Copper.

The Hannibal was the Ship which was diſmaſted; the Hero led in, and ſuffered Damages next in Proportion to the Hannibal; the Arteſien, Sphynx, and Vengeur came in according as they are named, but the laſt three did not receive much Injury. The Captain of the Arteſien, to which Ship the Priſoners belong, was killed by a Grape Shot on the Shoulder.

They informed me that they ſailed from Breſt the 22d of March, with Monſ. le Graſs and Twenty Sail of the Line, Three of which are of Three Decks, bound to Martinique, beſides the Sagittaire Frigate of Fifty Guns, bound to North America.

That they ſeparated off Madeira, and their Purpoſe was to attack the Squadron under my Command, wherever they could find it, of which they had received a correct Liſt at Breſt: That the Arteſien firſt diſcovered us lying in the Road, and tacked towards Monſieur Suffrein to acquaint him of it; that he inſtantly ordered them to prepare for the Attack; and being aſked by Monſ. Cardilliac the Captain of the Arteſien, what they ſhould do if the Portugueſe Forts ſhould fire upon them? He deſired them to fire at the Portugueſe Forts alſo.

After an Action of ſuch a Length, in ſuch a Situation, in ſmooth Water, with large Ships ſo near each other, it is ſurprizing to find how few Men have been killed, and what ſlight Damages His Majeſty's Ships have received.

The Monmouth lying within a Cable's Length, had not a Man killed, and only Six wounded.
The Jupiter had Two wounded.
The Iſis had Four killed, and Five wounded.
The Romney had Seven wounded; and the other Ships according to the Liſt incloſed.

The Jaſon and Latham Eaſt-India Ships, who lay at the furtheſt Diſtance from the Enemy, had 4 killed and 14 wounded; among the Number of the Killed is Lieutenant Keith of the Jaſon, a brave and worthy Officer.

Several of the laſt India Ships have ſuffered in their Maſts, Yards, and Rigging, but nothing that will impede the Voyage, or which cannot be repaired even here with Security.

The Fate of the Infernal Fire-ſhip, and Terror Bomb, deſerves to be particularly related: They had come from the Iſle of May Two Days before, and lay to the Eaſtward, without all the Ships, notwithſtanding my Orders in Writing had been ſtrictly given, and punctually communicated, for all the ſmall Ships to anchor within the Reſt. The Terror had ſprung her Bowſprit, and was fiſhing of it, with her Rigging looſe, when the Enemy appeared, and one of the Sixty four Gun Ships layed her on Board.

The Terror catched Fire, and the Enemy durſt not take Poſſeſſion of her, though often invited ſo to do by Captain Wood. She then cut her Cable, and drove to Sea, where ſhe loſt her Bowſprit and Foremaſt.

One of the French Ships again followed her in this miſerable Condition, and fired ſeveral Shot at the Terror; yet Captain Wood, ſeeing us preparing to come out, would not ſtrike his Colours, but bravely contrived to ſet ſome Stay-ſails, and ſlide off in that ſhattered Condition.

The Fire-ſhip went to Sea, and was taken by the Enemy, by what Means I cannot relate; but I have good Reaſon to believe ſhe was afterwards either abandoned by the Enemy or retaken by the Crew, as the Jupiter ſaw her next Day to Leeward, and ſtanding towards us, with her diſtinguiſhing Vanes and anſwering Flag Abroad.

The Fortitude India Ship behaved with uncommon Bravery. She was boarded by the Arteſien, who fired many Guns into her; ſeveral of the Enemy's Crew jumped on Board the Fortitude; yet, in this Situation Captain Jenkinſon, of the 98th Regiment, kept up a conſtant Fire with Small Arms; ſeveral of the Enemy were ſhot on the Shrouds, and Two were forced overboard, and taken up again into the Fortitude, after the two Ships had ſeparated.

The Hinchinbrook was alſo miſerably cut and mangled by the Arteſien, before ſhe was taken.

Many of the other India Ships ſuffered conſiderable Damages, particularly the Lord North, Oſterly and Aſia; and the Edward Victualler was nearly ſunk and carried out to Sea, though afterwards abandoned.

With great Difficulty, after turning many Days, we recovered this Bay with the Fortitude, and we towed in the Hinchinbrook and Edward.

Every poſſible Exertion has been uſed ſince to repair the various Damages which the Ships had ſuſtained, and the whole Convoy are now as completely refitted as Circumſtances will allow; in the Execution of which Service I am chiefly indebted to the indefatigable Attention of Captain Paſley, whoſe Zeal in this, and every other Occaſion, I wiſh may be repreſented to His Majeſty.

To add to our Embarraſſments, the Porto Sloop, who joined us that Day we got back, run foul of the Hero, and loſt her Fore-maſt and Bowſprit.

I have judged it proper to put Captain Sutton, of the Iſis, under an Arreſt.

Since writing the above Account, the Infernal Fire-ſhip has joined us. The Enemy had abandoned her on our Approach, having taken away Captain Darby and Five Seamen, and Nine Soldiers of the 98th Regiment.

Lieutenant Hamilton has been ever ſince turning up to gain this Port, which ſhews the Impoſſibi-

lity,